



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/031,883	04/22/2002	BENNO HENRICUS NICOLAAS HJL	3135-020112	1723

28289 7590 05/03/2005

THE WEBB LAW FIRM, P.C.  
700 KOPPERS BUILDING  
436 SEVENTH AVENUE  
PITTSBURGH, PA 15219

EXAMINER

ALAM, SHAHID AL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2162

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/031,883

**Applicant(s)**HIJL, BENNO HENRICUS  
NICOLAAS**Examiner**

Shahid Al Alam

**Art Unit**

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

8

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed December 30, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons.

Applicant argue's that Zatti does not teach the codes of the URL/DNS are created from a database of pre-existing identification data; there is no teaching or suggestion in Zatti for notation rules, i.e., for building logic into URL's that can be easily searched and have no language dependency while still maintaining term free and value free URL's; and Zatti does not teach "at least one database coupled to the network of servers".

Examiner respectfully disagrees all of the allegations as argued. Examiner, in his previous office action, gave detail explanation of claimed limitation and pointed out exact locations in the cited prior art.

Examiner is entitled to give claim limitations their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification.

#### **Interpretation of Claims-Broadest Reasonable Interpretation**

During patent examination, the pending claims must be 'given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.' Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 162 USPQ 541,550-51 (CCPA 1969).

With respect to Applicant's above arguments, Examiner maintains that Zatti's teachings of distinguished and relative distinguished names (DN), naming structure, levels of naming scheme, matching rules and assigning unique identifiers to standard related objects as taught in pages 259 – 261 teaches applicants claimed invention.

Zatti's teachings of the codes of the URL/DNS are created from a database of pre-existing identification data in page 259, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 17. Zatti's teaches the DN for the country code is an international standardized code and these codes are global unique code clearly teaches applicants pre-existing code or data.

Zatti teaches notation rules in page 259, column 2, paragraph 2 and Zatti teaches database coupled to the network of servers by using worldwide network system and worldwide X.500-based directory service see page 258, column 1, paragraph 1.

Applicant argues on page 6 that Zatti does not talk about "existing identification."

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., existing identification) are not recited in the rejected claim(s) and not recited in the amended claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In view of the above, the examiner contends that all limitations as recited in the claims have been addressed in this Action.

For the above reasons, Examiner believed that rejection of the last Office action was proper.

***Claim Objections***

2. Claims 8 and 14 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Preamble of claims 8 and 14 state "identification data" while body of the claims state "pre-existing identification data". It is inconsistent and not clear.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8 – 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stefano Zatti "Naming in OSI" and in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,760,746 issued to Eric Schneider.

With respect to claim 8, Zatti teaches (Please read as each paragraph starts with line 1) a method of identifying and registering persons based on identification data, in particular for Internet applications (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 17 – 19) comprising the processing steps of:

defining a URL/domain name system in accordance with a defined system of identification data stored in at least one database (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 17 and page 260, column 1, paragraph 5, lines 1 – 6),

formulating URL/domain name notation rules in accordance with the defined system of identification data (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 11 and page 261, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 - 19), and

designating codes and the associated URLs/domain names on the basis of the defined system of identification data and in accordance with the formulated URL/domain name notation rules (Page 259, column 2, paragraphs 2 and 3), and implementing at least a part of the URLs/domain names in the Internet (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 1, lines 2 – 12).

With respect to claim 8, Zatti teaches pre-existing as the DN for the country code, which is based on international standardized code from ISO 3166 (a directory). Zatti does not explicitly teach pre-existing identification data as claimed.

Schneider discloses a network resource identifier such as a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a compact string of characters for identifying an abstract or physical resource. URIs are the generic set of all names and addresses that refer to objects on the Internet. **URIs that refer to objects accessed with existing protocols are known as Uniform Resource Locators (URLs).** Domain names are unusual because they appear to be both names and addresses; they both locate and identify Internet resources. People's personal names, for example, establish identity, and such identifiers travel with the individual rather than changing when the person changes location. Street addresses or geographic names, by contrast, are more static in order to establish location. Addresses and geographic names also serve to identify the physical

Art Unit: 2162

place, differentiating it from other places (see column 2, lines 62 – 67 and column 1, lines 41 – 52).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Schneider with Zatti for processing a data request while integrating navigation services, resolution services, search services, and registration services of valid and fictitious identifiers across naming systems and to provide an error message that is more specific in response to trying to locate an invalid domain name, invalid IP address, or a valid domain name determined unresolvable (see column 12, lines 26 – 51).

As to claim 9, registering data of persons (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 3), creating a data carrier on the basis of the registered data (Page 261, column 1, paragraph 2), and linking the data carrier to a specific URL/domain name (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 3).

As to claim 10, making specific URLs/domain names accessible to the public (Page 258, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 1 – 3 and Figure 1).

As to claim 11, providing services by means of a data carrier (Page 260, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 5 – 10).

As to claim 12, incorporating registered data of persons in data files (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 3), incorporating the data files in a search system, and providing an interface with search options for generating results on request as a response to a query (Page 260, column 2, paragraph 6, lines 6 – 10).

As to claim 13, the method is applied within specific Top Level Domains and/or Sub Level Domains (Page 259, column 1, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Figure 3).

With respect to claim 14, Zatti teaches defining a URL/domain name system in accordance with a system of the identification data stored in at least one database (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 17 and page 260, column 1, paragraph 5, lines 1 – 6),

formulating URL/domain name notation rules in accordance with the defined system of identification data (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 11 and page 261, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 - 19), and

designating codes and the associated URLs/domain names on the basis of the defined system of identification data and in accordance with the formulated URL/domain name notation rules (Page 259, column 2, paragraphs 2 and 3), and implementing at least a part of the URLs/domain names in the internet (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 1, lines 2 – 12), the assembly comprising a network of servers for designating and making available the URLs/domain names (Page 258, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 1 – 3 and Figure 1),

at least one database coupled to the network of servers and having registered data of persons of URLs/domain names (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 3 and Table 1), and hardware and software for inputting, localizing and presenting the registered data (Page 258, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 1 – 3 and Figure 1).



With respect to claim 8, Zatti teaches pre-existing as the DN for the country code, which is based on international standardized code from ISO 3166 (a directory). Zatti does not explicitly teach pre-existing identification data as claimed.

Schneider discloses a network resource identifier such as a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a compact string of characters for identifying an abstract or physical resource. URIs are the generic set of all names and addresses that refer to objects on the Internet. **URIs that refer to objects accessed with existing protocols are known as Uniform Resource Locators (URLs).** Domain names are unusual because they appear to be both names and addresses; they both locate and identify Internet resources. People's personal names, for example, establish identity, and such identifiers travel with the individual rather than changing when the person changes location. Street addresses or geographic names, by contrast, are more static in order to establish location. Addresses and geographic names also serve to identify the physical place, differentiating it from other places (see column 2, lines 62 – 67 and column 1, lines 41 – 52).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Schneider with Zatti for processing a data request while integrating navigation services, resolution services, search services, and registration services of valid and fictitious identifiers across naming systems and to provide an error message that is more specific in response to trying to locate an invalid domain name, invalid IP address, or a valid domain name determined unresolvable (see column 12, lines 26 – 51).

***Conclusion***

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

USP 6,167,449 issued to Arnold et al. discloses the network services ("services") that are typically available in most larger networks can be grouped into different types. One type of service is name identification, such as domain name registration and resolution used over the Internet. Domain name registration is used by providers of services, and, more generally, those wishing access to the Internet. The providers use the registration service to register themselves on the Internet by recording an alias and a corresponding unique network address in a service directory or database. Thereafter, the provider can be located by its alias using a domain name resolution service that accesses the service directory.

USP 6,564,216 issued to Waters discloses, in a typical network, a server directly communicates with the central database in order to obtain configuration information. A conventional Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)/Internet Protocol (IP) network including one or more Domain Name Service (DNS) servers, one or more Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) servers and a central database.

***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

**Contact Information**

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shahid Al Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-4030. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Shahid Al Alam  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2162

28 April 2005